on the days which the Captain General may appoint, the medianess will proceed to revise an official lists of the preceding year, with all the formalities prescribed in Articles I, II, and III, and under the responsibility established in Articles IV, V, and VI.

KXIV. The revised lists will be transmitted, through the same channel and in the same manner as the first ones, to the proper keeper of the register.

through the same channel and in the same manner as the first ones, to the proper keeper of the register.

A'V. The keeper of the register will compare the description of each alave in the list with his inscription in the register; and if they agree with each other, he will issue new register tickets, noting in the book that the two documents are identical.

**Bhould he find any difference between them, he will report it to the proper Governor or Lieutenant Governor, in order that this functionary, being aware of the fact, may take measures against the party esseerned, and may give directions as to the issuing of the register ticket.

EXVI. After the revision of the efficial list, and the issuing of the new register tickets, the old ones shall be annulled, and will become invalid.

EXVII. The owners of slaves shall report direct, and in writing, to the keeper of the register, within the fortuight subsequent to the conclusion of any acts or contracts, every change which may occur in the condition of any slave, or in the rights exercised over them. Consequently the owners are bound to report the manumissions, the partial redemptions (coartaciones), the pales, and any other transactions which may involve either a total or partial transfer of ownership, or any stipulation or reservation which may cause the revocation, dissolution, restriction, or suspension of the free power of disposing of the slaves; the naufruct and the adjudications is solution; the leases whereby the place of residence of the slave may have to be changed for a longer time than that which is to elapse between the conclusion of the contract and the next revision of their duration, whereby the plantation or estate to which the slaves belong has been let to another person; and, finally, the marriages and deaths of the alaves.

EXVIII. All such acts or contracts as are, or ought to law or custom, shall be reported by the owners by exhibiting to the keeper of registers a certified copy of such deed.

EXIX. All such acts or contrac

finally, the marriages and deaths of the alaves.

XXVIII. All such acts or contracts as are, or ought to be, drawn up in the form of a public deed, according to law or custom, shall be reported by the owners by exhibiting to the keeper of registers a certified copy of such deed.

XXIX. All such acts or contracts as do not require the aforesaid formality, and which have been drawn up only in the form of a private transaction, shall be reported by presenting a copy of the same, signed by the same persons who may have subscribed the original deed.

XXX. The registration of all titles transferring, modifying, or revoking the ownership of the slaves, and which may be the consequence of a judicial sentence or of an arbitration, will be made by exhibiting a copy of the sforesaid sentence delivered by order of the Judge or of the slaves, and which may be the consequence of a judicial sentence or of the aforesaid sentence delivered by order of the Judge or of the slaves and the slaves, and which may be the consequence of a judicial sentence or of the slowes and the slaves and the slaves and the slaves and the slaves.

XXXI. All titles, either under a will or an intestacy, whall be registered, in the former case, by the heir exhibiting a copy of the will or of the division of the inheritance.

XXXI. The slaves and contracts and the slaves are the judicial writ adjudicating the intestate succession; and in the latter, by exhibiting a legalised copy of the "pedicial write and the part of the slaves and contracts shall be reported by the owners by means of a note signed by them, and also by the case, by presenting a certificate from the Judge or the "pedicial writer and the part of the slave in the register shall be reported by the owners by means of a note signed by them, and also by the parson of the parish in a similar note, stating the proper door and page in which the entry has been made in their succession, and the page and the slaves and the register will be formed and the present and the page and the slaves and the

ander the penalty of being unable to claim the slave at any time, should he not fulfil that obligation within the fixed term.

XL. In verbal acts and contracts entailing on both contracting parties the obligation of reporting the same, the smission to do so will be punished, with regard to the buyer, by the penalty mentioned in the foregoing artible; and with regard to the seller, by a fine of \$15 to \$20.

XLI. Whenever any owner may desire to change the residence of his slaves from one district to another, he shall request the registrar of the district to since the change the thin the contract of the care of the same, with which he will present himself to the "pedaneo" of the town or rural district where the slaves are to reside, and will request their registration.

and will request their registration.

The "pedaneo" shall immediately comply with this remest, after a previous inspection of the alayes in question; and he will forward the new official lists which he se to draw up, together with the old ones, to the Governor with the Lieutenant Governor of the district, who will diest the registrar to make the proper entries, and to issee the corresponding register tickets.

XLII. The Governors of penal establishments shall reserve the release of those slaves whom they may have under their custody, to the registrar of the district where he owners of such slaves reside.

The owners of such slaves reside.

The owners of the slaves in question shall also make a smallar report within the first fortnight after the reception of the slaves in their houses or estates; and the rejistrar will make the necessary record, after ascertaining the conformity of both reports.

Charter III.

he conformity of both reports.

CHAPTER III.

Keeping of the Register.

XIJH. The civil register of the slaves of every district rill be intrusted to a keeper appointed by the Queen, and proposed to her Majesty by the Captain General of he Island.

XIJV. The registrars, previous to entering upon the island.

XIJV. The registrars, previous to entering upon the iseharge of their duties, shall swear before the Governor or the Lieutenant Governor of the district, that they rill discharge their duties honorablysand faithfully; and bey will also give proper security in cash or landed soperty, at the discretion of the Captain-General.

Whenever there may be several applicants for one of hese posts, the preference shall be given to the person flering the largest security, provided he is not otherise disqualified for the post.

XIV. The registrars will have no other salary than a see of one "real fuerte" (the eighth part of one dollar, rebout sixpence), for every register ticket which they say issue, and the feee on cartificates, as is hereinafter everyided.

as issue, and the fees on certificates, as is necessaried.

The above mentioned fees shall be paid by the owner f the slave on whose behalf the register tickets shall a issued, or by the person applying for the certificate.

XLVI. The registrar shall keep a book in which he will aske a short entry of the documents which may be ablitted to him on the presentation of a slave, stating he nature of each document, the registration or record hich may be requested, the day and the hour of the resentation, and the name of the person who makes the reasonation.

essentation.

XLVII. The registrar will examine the documents alded to in the foregoing article, in the same order in
high they are presented to him; and after finishing
his examination, he will enter in another book those
becaments which he may find drawn up in a legal

XIVIII. If the registrar should find in any document a omission capable of being supplied, he will suspend to registration, and will send back the document in sestion to the person or functionary who may have resented it, and will record this circumstance in the

reented it, and will record this circumstance in the receponding book.

Should the defective document be a private one, the gistrar will summon the parties concerned, in order at they may by agreement, and in writing, explain any secure passage, or amend the error committed.

Should the registrar find it necessary, in consequence any mistake or defect in a document, to refuse to ake the entry or record, he will state this circumstance the proper book, and will give to the party concerned certificate of this record, returning to him the prestated document.

nted document. In this case, any loss arising from the absence of the gistration, will only fall upon the person responsible

situation, will only fall upon the person responsible responsion.

XLIX. The registrar shall give to any person who may guire it a certificate of anything stated, or omitted to stated, in the register.

When such certificates are requested by persons not ving an apparent and direct interest in the acts or attracts noted in the register relative to slaves, the restrar will exact for every certificate a fee of four reales artee (half a dollar, or two shillings,) less the amount stamped nance.

ed paper.

registrar will immediately rectify any mistake
aake in the entries or records, and will make the
planations in the register, withdrawing, on his
unt, the register tickets or certificates which he
e issued with any mistake in them, and he will
how with here over the state of the state of the state

of the state of the

m account, the register tickets or certificates which he y have issued with any mistake in them, and he will blace them with new ones.

1. The registrar will be held responsible with his ball, I in default thereof with his own property, for all anges and losses of which he may be the cause in concerce of any omission which may be imputed to him to his subordinates; and he will be, moreover, liable be fined for every one of such omissions in the sum of \$25 to \$250, besides the judicial responsibility he y have incurred, according to common law.

II. Any slave who may not have been registered, and to an omission on the part of the register, shall free; but the register will be bound to make good to owner the sum of money at which the slave in questinay be valued.

III. The Governor Captain-General of the Island has will issue the proper instructions for the formations which they are to be kept, and publishing models free as a pattern for inscriptions, and for records of y kind, cyrifficates, and register tickets.

Provisional Regulations.

LIV. The Governor Captain-General of the Island of Cuba will adopt the proper measures for the immediate execution of the present regulations, and will settle, by his own authority, any doubtful points which may arise, and he will decide any unforced case, subsequently submitting the same to my avoid approbation.

LV. The aforesald functionary will provisionally appoint the registrars who are to be established; for which post he may select, provided he may think proper, public notaries, or functionaries of another class.

LVI. The Captain-General will likewise fix, ad interim—pending a reference through the President of the Council of Ministers, for the proper desision thereupon—the amount of security which is to be given by the registrars whom he may at once appoint.

When the lists of slaves are drawn up, the Governor Captain-General will transmit to the government, through the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, a return staing the number of registered slaves, and specifying the respective number of males and females; the married and unmarried of both sexes; widowers and widows; alayes under fifteen years of age, and those above that age, and under fifty; and lastly, those above fifty, making the proper distinction of sexes, and stating also the number of slaves employed in agriculture, industry, and domestic service.

The aforesaid functionary will transmit to the government, in the month of March, a similar return, according to the lists which will have been rectified in January, stating the number of births and deaths during the year.

Dens at the Palace, March 22, 1854.

(Countersigned) LUIS JOEE SARTORIUS, President of the Council of Ministers.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

June 27.—Jedediah Chapman, at the Relation of the Owners of the Sloop New York, vs. The Steunboat Empire State.—Mr. Haskett and Mr. Q. Morton appeared for the libellant in this case, who complains that on the libellant in this case, who complains that on the libel of July, 1853, the sloop New York was bound on a voyage, haden with a cargo of coal, from Rondout to New Haven, and when passing through Hell Gate, close hauled, wind south and east, near and of Negro Point and about one hundred feet from shore, the steamboat Empire State, on her voyage from New York to Fall River, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. Mr., clear weather, ran against and into the sloop New York, striking her on her statyboard bows and opening her sides, by which the water flowed in and the sleop sank in the course of three quarters of an hour, in about twenty-five feet of water, near Leggett's Point. The complainant contends that the collision was solely produced by the carelessness and negligence of the persons managing the Empire State. The plaintiff employed a wrecker named Bounty to raise the sloop and save as much of the cargo as possible, and agreed to pay him \$600 for so doing; that Bounty succeeded, and in consequence of the inability of plaintiff the raise the money the sloop was libelled and sold by this Court for \$230, and Bounty claims from the plaintiff the balance. The value of her freight \$77. Plaintiff therefore claims damages to the amount of \$2,011. For the respondents Mr. Lord contends that the collision was not caused through the negligence of the persons navigating the steamer; that she was making her proper course, which was to pass between the aloop hore over toward the Long Island shore, leaving the steamer to back or stop, because the current was very strong and they had got very near the rocks; that in passing the sloop the steamer was obliged to pass very near her, and did so with all the care that could be used; that the steamer was obliged to p

son and estate of said Dunlap, and upon Dr. D. T. Brown, the superintendant of the Bloomingdale Lanatic Asylum.

Mr. John McKeon will act as associate counsel for Mr. Dunlap in the approaching inquiry.

Befere Hon. Judge Clerke.

JUNE 27.—Mary Paddock vs. John Orser, Sheriff.

—The assignment alleged in the complaint is not a thing in action, but of the goods and chattels themselves; and it is for their value that the action appears to have been brought. Under the former system, the original owner would have an action of trover, of trespass de bonis aportalis, without showing a demand; but where the property which has been afterwards assigned, in order to create a conversion or wrong, as against the assignee, a demand and refusal must be proved; because, at the time of the conversion the plaintiff must have had a complete property, either general or special, in the goods; in order, theretore, to establish a conversion against the assignee, he must allege a demand and refusal after he became entitled to the possession of the property. Judgment, therefore, for the defendant, on demurrer, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend on payment of \$10 costs.

John A. Andrew, &c. vs. Aaron Perry and others. Judgment for plaintiff, in the amount of \$4,000, with costs.

Oliver E. Hossmer vs. Alfred Brooks.—Judgment for plaintiff, in the amount of T. Stokes Dickerson

Oliver E. Hossmer vs. Alfred Brooks.—Sing ment for plaintiff.

The People at the relation of T. Stokes Dickerson vs. John Cook.—Motion denied. Plaintiff must take a new order for examination. Stephen Potter vs. Lorenzo D. Collins.—Motion denied without costs. Petition of Theresina Jauncey, general guardian of Jane Mary Jauncey and others.—Order of refer-ence to Dayton Hobart, Esq.

of Jane Mary Jannecy and others.—Order of reference to Dayton Hobart, Esq.

Superior Court.—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

June 27.—The People of the State of New York.

The General Mutual Insurance Co. of New York.

—The complaint in this case is for the same relief as that in the case of the People vs. The Alliance Mutual Insurance Company.

Decision.—The peculiarity in this case is that the company have not yet been dissolved. It appears that the preliminary step has been made by Justice Clerke, referring it to a referee to summon the parties interested, to show cause why it should not be dissolved. The time expires on the 14th of June. The objection taken to the granting of an injunction in this action is, that the officers and company are already virtually forbidden to part with any portion of the property for any transfer, or a payment would be void if made after the order of reference; but it would not be sufficient to prevent the people having the additional personal remedy of a proceeding as for contempt for violating an injunction. If, however, the present proceeding results in an order for dissolution, and appointment of a receiver, the complaint would have to be amended by making him a party, and renewing the injunction as to him. Perhaps the company should then no longer appear upon the record. I suggest that the application be suspended till that result. If preferred, however, the order must be made as prayed, except as to proceedings necessary to obtain the dissolution of the company and appointment of a receiver.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

DAMAGES FOR THE BITE OF A DOG.

JUNE 27.—Steinfield, by his guardian, vs. Hyde.—
This was an action for injuries done the plaintiff by the bite of a dog belonging to the defendant, which the plaintiff alleges is a savage animal, and has bit other persons before. Evidence was adduced to show that the lad was dreadfully lacerated by the dog. The defendant denies that the dog is savage, and alleges that the animal was enticed away from him; and while in the possession of the persons who enticed him, he bit the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, \$350 damages and costs.

DIEPERSION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—We

Dispersion of the Diplomatic Corps.—We learn that Washington is soon to be quite bare of foreign diplomatists. M. Tirado, the Peruvian Minister, is already in New York; and Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, is on his way to Berlin, to pay a flying visit to his home; Baron Grabben, his Secretary of Legation, is acting in his stead. Count Sartiges, the French Minister, having broken up housekeeping in Washington for the season, is on the heights of Georgetown, where he la said to be making preparations to spend some months in New York and Newport. The Marquis of Taliakarne, the Sardinian Envoy, we hear, is also about to leave Washington for a sojourn at the North. General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, as we intimated a few days since, having received a conge from his government, is said to propose shortly to sail for Europe on a tour for relaxation, and it is thought that M. Tirado goes there also before his return to ashington.—Washington Star, June 24.

The Walker Divorce Case. COMMON PLRAS-PART II. CHAIFTIAN S. SCOANS, VS. WILDES P. WALKER. Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

BIGHTH DAY.

JUNE 27.—The court room was crowded at an early hour this morning, by persons anxious to learn the particulars of this case, which becomes more interesting as it progresses. The cross-examination of John W. Hull was resumed by Mr. Blunt.

Witness deposed—I cannot recollect whether it was the fore part or the latter part of December when I was introduced to Mrs. Walker; I should think it was within four days after the visit of Mrs. Walker to my house that I saw her in the jail; I do not recollet whether it was in the morning or in the evening that I saw her there; I did not see her in a cell; it was in the house part of the prison, on the first floor; I do not remember whether I came in and saw her there, or whether it was the reverse; I think that during the conversation Mr. and Mrs. taink that during the conversation Mr. and Mrs.
Walker remained part of the time standing and part seated; I cannot state the substance of the conversation that passed between them; on the cocasion of the visit of Mrs. Walker to my house, no other person came there except Mr. Walker; I declared the state of the conversation for me to produce the surrender by his ball; no arrangement was made at that conversation for me to produce hair, the cocasion of which I have speken was not my first visit to the prison; I do not know how many visits I had previously made there; the time I visited it was during the fall; I went there to see Mr. Walker; I had been in the habit of visiting Walker fortwo or three months previous to the interview with Mrs. Walker; I never went with him anywhere out of jall; a few days clapsed between the jall; a few days clapsed between the jall; a few that is a substantial of the produce of the control of the jall; and the substantial of the jall; and the substantial of the jall; and the was there; I am not mer whether it was on the latter occasion that I escorted her to the railroad cars; my impression is that I saw Mr. Walker in the jall and the time I escorted her to the arrange of the dwelling part of the house; it was a week between the time when I fart saw Mrs. Walker in the jall and the time I escorted her to the cars; Mrs. Walker was dressed for the journey when I arrived at the jall; I met her there in the back parior, of the dwelling part of the house; it was six other to the cars; Mrs. Walker was dressed for the journey when I arrived at the jall; I met her there in the back parior, of the dwelling part of the house; it was in think, left at 70 r6 8 older, we walk to the jall to the Astor House for trunks; don't recollect taking any trunks from the jall.

Q. Did you not say yesterday that on your visit to the jall, and the walker to your house, the part of the part

whater secure that might; he was rotated might the morning.
Q. In what place did you keep him that night?
A. I decline answering that question.
Mr. Busteed insisted on the witness answering the question, but
Mr. Blunt thought that the witness might decline answering if he chose.
The Court said that the witness must answer the question.

question.

Witness—Part of the time we were in the street;

question.

Witness—Part of the time we were in the street; we went into several houses around; Walker remained in the personal custody of Hagar and myself during the night; I didn't have my eyes on Walker stl night; the house in which I staid with Walker that night fronted Mercer street, between Spring and Broome; I know where the St. Nicholas Hotel is; it is between Spring and Broome streets; I think there was a plate on the door of the house in which we staid all night; P. Cook was the name on it, I think.

Q. What was Mr. Walker's condition as to drunkenness or sobriety that night?

A. He behaved himself very well, as far as I saw.

Q. What was Hagar's condition that night as to drunkenness or sobriety?

A. I did not notice anything particular about him; I am no judge of drunkenness, as I nevar was drunk myself; Hagar and Walker had been drinking pretty freely.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—I never drink spirituous liquors; Walker was from one afternoon until the next in my custody before I committed him to the Eldridge street jail; the house in Mercer street was on the left hand side; we arrived there between eleven and twelve o'clock; Walker was three or four hours out of my sight; we first went into the parlor, where there was quite a number of males and females; Walker was in the apper front room besides the parlor; a female was with him, I think.

To a Juror—I don't remember whether I saw Walker and a female going in to the room together:

think.

To a Juror—I don't remember whether I saw Walker and a female going in to the room together; they were in there, any way.

To Mr. Blunt—There was a bed in that room.

To a Juror—I looked into the room for some time.

To Mr. Blunt—I found Walker in that room in the morning.

morning.

To a Juror—I think I locked the room and kept

To a Juror—I think I locked the room and kept the key.

To Mr. Blunt—I locked the door between one and three o'clock; the female was there when I unlocked it; I noticed that the bed had been occupied; I don't know the name of the female; she was from eighteen to twenty-five years of age; I opened the door about seven o'clock in the morning.

To Mr. Busteed—To my knowledge Mr. Walker did not ask me to go to a hotel that night; I don't remember whether he did or did not.

William A. McLaughlin, examined by Mr. Busteed, deposed:—My business is buying dry goods; I am employed by a merchant of Troy; I know Wildes P. Walker, and have known him since the 1st of October, 1852; made his acquaintance in the Eldridge street jall; I know William S. Birch, witness examined in this cause, and knew him while he was turnkey to that jait; I was confined in the jail myself; I have seen females visiting Walker in the jail; the conduct and demeanor of these women were correct, as far as I observed; I had no other opportunity of

observing their condect and demeasor than seeing them pass in and out of the jail; I don't know that I ever saw them in the prison; I only saw them in the house, as they were passing into the prison.

Cross examined by Mr. Blunt.—I first noticed females going into Mr. Walker's in February, 1853; I noticed them going in six or seven times; I was generally in the sitting room when I first saw them pass through; on one occasion I saw a lady come with Mr. Bobo into the hall where we were sitting; I think this was in February; there was only one lady with Bobo; when parties came through the basement, and went up to the prison, it was necessary to pass through the back room of the principal story; Mr. Bobo and the lady had not come from the basement; if I was in that back room, I could not see any one passing up through the hall into the prison.

Mr. Blunt then rose, and said that if the compact

not see any one passing up through the hall into the prison.

Mr. Brunt then rose, and said that if the counsel on the other side would state what facts he expected to prove in this case, in relation to Mr. Evans, he would place him on the stand. Senator Evans was attorney general of Maine, and his public duties called him away immediately.

The counsel for the defence would not bind himself to any statement of what he was going to prove.

Lyle Van Nuyse examined by Busteed.—I reside in New Brunswick, and have resided there forty years; I know Wildes P. Walker, and have known him since May, June, or July, 1850; I first knew him in New Brunswick; Mr. and Mrs. Walker were then residing at a hotel; they had their children there; Mr. Walker paid me \$100 for the rent of a house from the lat of August to the 13th of September, 1850; my father lives at New Brunswick, N. J.

Cross-examination by Mr. Blunt—I think I did not personally receive from Walker the amount for rent above spoken of; there was no seizure of the furniture in Walker's house; I think it was left there for the rent; my father attended to it himself.

Q. Did not a person come to the house, pay the

there for the rent; my father attended to it himself.

Q. Did not a person come to the house, pay the rent, and take away the furniture, and was not the house let to a third person?

A. The house was occupied by a Dr. Campbell one year after Walker left; the Doctor took it about the first of August; I let it to him myself; Walker had sent some of his furniture there, but the goods were not all unpacked; they were taken away in April, 1851.

Q. Where did Walker's family stay at this time?

A. Partly at the hotel, and partly at the house of a widow lady.

To Mr. Busteed—I saw Mrs. Walker at the house; she wanted some alterations in the dining room; when I let the house to Dr. C., I don't recollect whether I knew that Walker's lease had expired.

To Mr. Busteed—I saw Mrs. Walker at the house; she wanted some alterations in the dining room; when I let the house to Dr. C., I don't recollect whether I knew that Walker's lease had expired.

Question by Mr. Blunt—Will you undertake to say that you saw Mrs. Walker in the State of New Jersey, between the 4th of July and December, 1850?

A. I don't think I ever saw her there after the 1st of July.

Stockbridge Eaton, examined by Mr. Busteed, deposed—I reside at Litchfield, Maine, and have lived there a year last January; I lived before then at Harpswell for eight years; I am building a tannery at present; during the eight years I lived at Harpswell kept a public house called the Mansion House; I know Wildes P. Walker, and I know his wife and children; I know Dr. John Heartwell; I have known Walker since he was a child; Walker has visited my hotel at Harpswell; I think he first came there in 1845 with his wife, children and servant, and remained about a week; he returned in company with his wife and children, and then resided in Boston; the distance from Harpswell to Boston is about 115 miles; I first became acquainted with Dr. Heastwell during the same season; he resided at Boston; the distance from Harpswell to Boston is about 115 miles; I first became acquainted with Dr. Heastwell during the same season; he resided at Boston; the distance from Harpswell to Boston is about 115 miles; I first became acquainted with Dr. Heastwell during the same season; he resided at Boston; the distance from Harpswell to Boston is about 115 miles; I first became acquainted with Dr. Heartwell came two or three times; it is my impression that Dr. Heartwell came every season from 1845 to 1848; I cannot say how often he came the second season; Mrs. Walker came there frequently with her children; I think they were there several times each season; Dr. Heartwell came every season from 1845 to 1848; I cannot say how often he came the second season; Dr. Heartwell came every season from 1845 to 1846; I cannot say how for he came the seas

Q. What was the amount or degree of familiarity
that you observed to pass between Mrs. Walker and
Dr. Heartwell?
Objected to, and objection maintained.
Witness—I cannot say whether Mrs. Walker did
or did not usually register her name in the book on
her arrival at the hotel; she has written her name
there.
Q. Did she ever write in the register any other
have the her own?

Q. Did she ever write in the register any osner name than her own?
Objected to, and objection sustained, on the ground that the books should be produced.
Q. Look at the book shown to you and say whether it was the register you kept?

Objected to, and objection sustained, on the ground that the books should be produced.

Q. Look at the book should be produced:

A. Yes.

The words "Judy O'Flanagan," written there, are in Mrs. Walker's handwriting; I saw her write them; I don't know who wrote the entries just above; Mrs. Waldron came with Mrs. Walker at that time; Mrs. Walker first came to stop at my house in 1847 or 1848; she also applied for rooms at another time, but was not admitted.

Q. At the time of this application of Mrs. Walker had you any rooms to spare?

Objected to, but objection was subsequently withdrawn.

A. We could have taken her if we had been disposed to do so; I never told any one of these facts till Walker came to see me, four or five weeks ago; I was in Litchfield, Maine, when I communicated them to Walker.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—I know Mr. Vesey; he is a connection by marriage of my wife; my wife's first bushand was brother to Vesey's wife; Mr. Vesey and Mr. Walker are cousins; Vesey was with Walker when he visited my house, some time in May last; up to that time I had made no statement to any one of what I have said here; I do not know whether Mrs. Walker, knew Dr. Heartwell before they met in my house; on the occasion of their first visit Mr. and Mrs. Walker remained there a week; Dr. Heartwell was not there on that occasion.

Q. Did not Mr. and Mrs. Walker cocupy the rooms Nos. 10 and 11 on their first visit?

A. I think they did; I do not know who came with Mrs. Walker the second time she visited my house; i do not know how often Caroline Walker came with Mrs. Walker; she is the defendant's sister; I think I know Wildes P. Walker's handwriting.

Q. In whose handwriting is that entry dated the 26th of July? [Witness was shown the register.]

A. I don't know; it looks like Walker's writing; the entry is "Wildes P. Walker; lady, servant, and two children, Boston; James F. Patten, Bath;" Patten was I have seen him write; Dr. Heartwell, except what I have seen in the register; I presume that I have seen him write;

others, in number about twenty-five, belonged to the party.

Q. Will you turn to your register and see whether the name of Mrs. Walker was entered as one of the party who arrived at your house on August the 4th?

A. I don't see her name there; but whether her name be there or not, she came with them.

Q. Will you now turn to your register and see whether Mrs. Walker with Miss Caroline Walker did not arrive on the 5th of August, the day after the strival of the other party?

A. The book is no criterion as to the day on which parties arrive; I think Miss Caroline Walker was one of Dr. Heartwell's party; room No. 4 was in the rear of the house; it was nearly the extreme diagonal end from Nos. 10 and 11; a passage separated the front from the rear rooms; I don't know how long Mrs. Walker staid there then.

Q. Will you turn to the 8th of August and see whether Mrs. Walker did not arrive on that day?

A. I can't tell; Mr. Rogers was there on that day; he sometimes came over for a day while the party was there; he was going and coming all the week; I don't know how often Mr. Rogers paid his bill; the bill now shown to me is in my handwriting; this bill is dated August 8, 1845; from its amount I should say that Mr. Rogers had been there about four days.

bill is dated August 8, 1845; from its amount I should say that Mr. Rogers had been there about four days.

Q. Look at the name in the register which you said in your examination in chief you saw written by Mrs. Walker, and state under what date it is written.

A. The 8th of August; lars. Walker came that morning from Bath with Mrs. Waldron.

Q. When she arrived with the party, where did they come from?*

A. I cannot say.

Q. Did they not come from Boston?

A. I cannot say; I think the entry was made on the day of her arrival; I think the entry was made on the day of her arrival; I think that she had been to my house before, and that this was her second or third visit.

Q. How many persons were in the party who came from Bath on the 8th of August?

A. I don't know; the book is no criterion to go by.

Q. Did not Mrs. Waldron and Mrs. Walker leave the same night?

A. I think they did: I don't recollect seeing Mrs.

Q. Did not Mrs. Waldron and Mrs. Walker leave the same night?

A. I think they did; I don't recollect seeing Mrs. Walker there again that year; the distance from Bath to Harpswell is about twenty miles.

Q. Was Mrs. Walker there during 1846?

A. I think she was; I cannot say when she came.

Q. Was she in your house in 1847?

A. It is my impression that she was.

Q. Who came with her then?

A. She generally came with her children or friends; I think Mrs. Walker's children have been at my house more than once; I recollect a party coming down in 1847 in the revenue cutter; all of that party did not go to my house; Mrs. Walker was one of that party; she came to my house, but I do not know that she came in; the party dined in the woods and returned the same day; a day or two before that Mrs. W. came down in a carriage, and that was the occasion on which I refused to board her.

To a Juror.—I refused to board her for several

her. To a Juror.—I refused to board her for several reasons; improper conduct and fault-finding were among them; by improper conduct I mean that there was too great a familiarity between her and Dr. Heartwell; Dr. Heartwell was at my house then and paid her a great many outward attentions; I think he paid more to her than to any of the rest of the company.

think he paid more to her than to any of the rest of the company.

To Mr. Blunt.—He rode with her once to Bath.
Q. Did you ever see him ride with her except when they went to Bath?

A. I think so; I have no recollection of any other carriages starting with them when they went to Bath; I think Mr. Brown belonged to that party; also, the Houghtons and Lieutenant Well.

The court here adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1854.
The Ten Million Bill—Running Comments—Its Probable Defeat—New York Assay Office.

The Ten Million Bill—Running Comments—Its Probable Defeat—New York Assay Office.

Col. Benton has just risen to a question of privilege, in regard to the ten million dollars, for the execution of the late treaty made with the indomitable Santa Anna. Members have crowded around him. Hon. Senators come straggling in, and take positions near the great Missourian. He reads the resolutions raising the question of privilege, amid the breathless attention of the House, and awaits the decision of the Chair. The Chair decides them out of order, and the House agrees to go into committee of the whole on the bill.

George W. Jones, of Tennessee, has just risen. All eyes are turned toward him, anxious to hear his views on the appropriation. He is known as a strict constructionist and great economist. How will he act in the crisis? He speaks. "Mr. Chairman—I think this House should judge of the worth of this treaty, and, inasmuch as it annuls the 12th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which costs us an enormous sum yearly, I shall vote for this appropriation." Wonderful constructionist—economical economist—great Cerberus of the public treasury—vote ten millions of dollars into the pockets of a degenerate Emperor, without asserting the right of the House to inquire into the merits of the treaty! Oh! Shame, Mr. Jones. The people will lose confidence in you unless you interpose your official power between the cormorants and the people's money.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, rises—is assigned the floor, and yields to Col. Benton. The illustrious gentlemen is immediately surrounded with members and Senators. He pours the hot shot of argument into the ranks of the opposition. Mr. Houston, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is very uneasy under the lash, and is continually wriggling in his seat, as every point tells with powerful effect upon the House, in an earnest and argumentative speech in support of the treaty. From the opposition, and an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Chair, declaring said

administration, are the opponents of this treaty, and will give it little or no quarter. You will receive the whole debate by telegraph, and can form your own opinion as to the result. My opinion, as to its defeat, is based upon conversation with members.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

[From the Vermont Patriot, June 23.]

Finding it impossible to give the proceedings of the convention at length this week, we place the ticket at the head of our columns, and publish the resolutions. The resolutions are straight, square, honest, and mean just what they say. They are perfectly explicit, perfectly plain, and need no comment. The ticket will strike every man at a glance, as being a most powerful combination of intellect, private worth, and personal popularity. No cleaner ticket has ever been presented to the people of the State.

private worth, and personal popularity. No cleaner ticket has ever been presented to the people of the State.

Mr. Clark is of the purest democratic blood, and as a democrat, a man of business, and a courteous citizen, every way qualified for the office of chief magistrate of the State—has no superior. The name, even, of Mr. Mattocks will rouse the old Vermont blood. A A branch of a most eminent family, the son of one of Vermont's most noted men, and himself a young man of the highest natural and acquired endowments, perfectly acquainted with legislative business, he is just the man to preside over the Senate of the State. The candidate for Treasurer, Mr. Page, was on the ticket last year, and as everybody knows, "is up to" his business. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor both, in accordance with their determination expressed last fall, declined being again run. "Upon the hull," as an unfortunate individual would say, the democratic ticket is one that will combine a vast strength. It is clean. It is a Union ticket. It is a white man's ticket, and as opposed to the colored ticket nominated at Rutland, will make a splendid run if the democracy do their duty, and they will. The resolutions were as follows:—

Resolved, That our devotion to the administration of Franklin Pierce cordinuses unshaken; that we have cnitre confidence in the wisdom, integrity and devotion to democratic principles of the President, and we are fully assured that, under his guidance, the government will be wisely and economically conducted, the laws firmly and impartially executed, the lives and property of our citizens protected at home and abroad, all attempted evasion of our neutrality laws promptly repressed, and every proper and constitutions man have a property of our citizens of the constitution, as laid down in the platform adopted at Baltimore in 1852, is a democratic doctrine, and should be practically varied out in all the territories which now are or hereafter may be organized in the Union, but we do not propose to make differe State.

Mr. Clark is of the purest democratic blood

PARIS, 6 Juin, 1864. Vouveaux Armements—Nouveaux Implis—Disset timents entre le Prince Napoléon et le Généra Saint-Arnaud—L'Ambassade de Oonstantinoph. —MM. de Persigny et de Montalembert—Atti-tude du Corps Législatif—Le Clargé—Organisa-tion du Camp de St. Omer—Chronique Scanda-leuse—Le Parti Démocratique—Opéra—Les Spé-

leuse—Le Parti Démocratique—Opéra—Les Spéculateurs de Bourse.

Malgré les fanfares des journaux ministériels et l'optimisme spéculateur de la Bourse, je crois pervoir vous affirmer de la manière la plus formelle que Napoléon III est plus que jamais inquiet de l'Autriche. On s'occupe en ce moment de nouveaux préparatifs d'armements considérables; ces préparatifs ont été faits, dit-on, sur l'invitation de l'Autriche, et par suite de ses exigences. Mais, même au cas où la France ferait ces derniers et énormes sacrifices, l'Autriche, ne s'engagera pas. Quant à la Prusse, on sent qu'il n'y faut pas compter pour l'ac-

On songe à des moyens extraordinaires pour sul venir aux armements dont il est question : on a parlé d'un impôt sur les patentes, mais on craint de mé

d'un impôt sur les patentes, mais on craint de la contenter le petit commerce.

Il y a de grandes incertitudes pour le plan de campagne sur le Danube. Silistrie est hioquée, et la conservation ou la perte de cette place est d'une grande importance pour le succès de la campagne. La division Napoléon et les divisions anglaises devaient renforcer l'armée d'Omer Pacha pour déblocare Silistries mais en manque décidément de caquer Silistrie; mais on manque décidément de ca-valerie et d'artillerie pour se commettre en plaine vis-à-vis de l'armée russe; de plus, des dissenti-ments graves ont éclaté entre le maréchal Saint-Arnaud et le prince Napoléon. La vie habituelle du Armand et le prince Napoteon. La vie nabituelle du prince, qui n'a modifié en rien ses habitudes de Pa-ris, et qui viole les lois de Mahomet (pas celle peut-être qui permet la pluralité des femmes), ses rela-tions et celles de son état-major avec les réfugiés de tout pays, son indiscipline, ont éveillé les suscepti-bilités hiérarchiques et conservatrices du général Saint-Arnaud, qui a été jusqu'à offrir sa démission, Saint-Arnaud, qui a ete jusqu'à offir sa demission, si on n'assurait pas son pouvoir contre les écarts et les rébellions du prince. Le Conseil des Ministres a été saisi de l'affaire; l'Empereur n'a pas héaité à dire qu'il donnait tort à son cousin, et qu'au besoin il le rappellerait- Provisoirement, le prince ne va pas à Varna, et on l'envoie chercher à Galilpoli sa division. Il restera ensuite en pénitence à Constan-

tinople.

Décidément M. Thouvenel ne remplacera pas M.

division. Il restera ensuite en pénitence à Constantinople.

Décidément M. Thouvenel ne remplacera pas M. Baraguay-d'Hilliers; M. Drouin de l'Huys le déteste à Paris, mais il le craint encore plus à Constantinople. C'est M. Thouvenel qui avait rédigé les principaux documents dans la question orientale, et ces documents lui avaient attiré les compliments des journaux anglais et de l'Empereur lui-même—ce qui avait rendu M. Drouin de l'Huys fort jaloux. Le ministre des affaires étrangères avait alors cherché à dépouiller M. Thouvenel de ses attributions de rédacteur, en l'attachant à son cabinet; mais M. Thouvenel avait réclamé, en avait appelé à l'Empereur, et finalement M. Drouin de l'Huys avait da édér. M. Benedetti garde à Constantinople l'intérim de la légation, qui deviendra à peu près définitif.

M. Persigny va dit-on devenir grand-chancelier de l'Empereur, poste où il ne faut pas de talents administratifs. Ce ministre vient de rudoyer avec la plus grande violence le maire et une députation de la ville de Besançon, qui venaient de demander une faveur au gouvernement, parce que M. de Montalembert et le représentant de ce chef-lieu. Netez que M. de Montalembert aux élections a été le candidat du gouvernement. Il est vrai que le gouvernement l'avait adopté parce qu'il n'y avait pas moyen de le faire échouer.

On veut toujours poursuivre cette ridicule affaire de M. de Montalembert; on entend témoins sur témoins, on ne renonce pas à le faire condamner; il ne manque absolument que le délit; mais cela, à la rigueur, vous le savez, n'empéchera peut-être pas la condamnation.

Le Corps Législatif est parti ; à sa dernière séance il s'était produit un peu d'opposition par suite des exigences du Conseil d'Etat qui voulait en principe soustraire au contrôle de la Chambre les crédits supplémentaires ; M. Parieu, par sa maladresse, avait froissé ces amours-propres inoffensifs, et on allait peut-être avoir une minorité récalcitrante; mais M. Baroche en faisant au Corps Législatif un grand éloge de lui-même et en lui persu l'assimilation contenue dans ce ridicule balle d'essai a fort irrité le clergé ; d'autres exemplair de la médaille (ou cette triple désignation avait di

d'essai a fort irrité le clergé; d'autres exemplaires de la médaille (où cette triple désignation avait disparu) ont été faites.

Cette histoire est le second tome de la brochure (sur la révision de la carte de l'Europe) qui lancée aussi comme ballen d'essai, par Plon, imprimeur de l'Empereur, a été également désavouée par le gouvernement après l'effet produit.

L'Empereur va aller installer le camp de St. Omer; ce n'est pas sans peine qu'on a pu former les listes de commandements. Le Général Pelissier, mécontent de n'avoir pu commander l'expédition d'Orient, a préféré rester en Afrique, ou il gouverne, que d'aller au camp de Boulogne. Le Général Darbonville n'a pas voulu servir sous un autre général de division, et le Général Bourjolly, très ambitieux, a refusé un commandement de cavalerie qui est resté en blanc.

L'Empereur ira à Beritz en sortant du camp de St. Omer; l'Impératrice retrouvern à Beritz les souvenirs de liberté de sa vie privée avant son accession au trône. Ses espérances de fécondité sont toujours trompées.

On dit que l'Empereur a été revoir en cempagnie de M. Fould, une femme qui fut l'objet de ses constantes affections avant son mariage, et qui a eacore de l'empire sur lui. Celle-ci l'a fort maltraité et lui a violemment reproché son mariage résultant, a-t-elle dit, d'une simple fantaisie indigne d'un prince puissant.

Le parti démocratique est toujours imprudent.

dit, d'une simple fantaisie indigne d'un prince puissant.

Le parti démocratique est toujours imprudent, M. Boichot, l'ancien sergent, était venu à Paris pout tâter le terrain et vérifier s'il n'y avait rien à fairq en France. Le Comité de Londres (il y a trois centres démocratiques à Jersey, à Londres et à Bruxelles) l'avait délégué pour cela ; ne voulant pas croîre à l'impossibilité d'un mouvement, Boichot avait été déjeuner chez Mercier, beau-frère de Caussidière, et à été arrêté en sortant de la ; il a deux condamnations sur le corps. On va le reprendre pour la meins grave, parce qu'elle évitera de convoquer la Haute Cour, qui l'avait précédemment condamné à la déportation.

Cour, qui l'avait précédemment congamne à la de-portation.

M. Roqueplan reste à l'Opéra—c'était trop invrai-semblable pour ne pas avoir lieu. MM. Pereire et André donneront les fonds et conserveront M. Roque-plan en lui donnant des appointements. Cette affaire a été le pot de vin de M. Pereire qui a scheté des errains à la ville de Paris devant le Louvre.

Hier grand succès musical à l'Opéra Comique de la Fiancée du Diable, opéra de M. Massé, auteur de Galathée, et à coup sur le premier de nos jeunes compositeurs.

la Fiancee du Diable, opéra de M. Massé, auteur de Galathée, et à coup sûr le premier de nos jeunes compositeurs.

Les journaux ont dû vous apprendre le bizarre suicide d'un Prussien à l'Opéra. Une femme qui se trouvait dans la même loge que ce malheureux, en est morte de saisissement le lendemain.

DERNIERES NOUVELLES.

Les départs de troupes pour le Levant sont incessants; on a détaché d'Algérie seulement, 28,090 hommes depuis quelque temps pour la destination de Turquie.

On a appris aujourd'hui les nouvelles d'une attaque sur Silestrie; mais on ne sait si ce n est pas la même dont le Moniteur a parlé, Moussa Pacha dit, pouvoir tenir jusqu'au 15, et ne laissera ensuite, dit, aux Russes, que des ruines. Les troupes partent de Gallipoli motité par terre motité par mer.

Les nouvelles pour la récolte deviennent très inquiétantes par suite des froids et les pluies de ces derniers jours.

Le nombre de spéculateurs qui ont disparu à la Bourse par suite des hausses prodigiouses va, diton, à quatorze qui ne laissent pas un découvert moindre de deux millions.

THE MINISTER TO CHILE.—Hon. David A. Stark-weather has received his commission as minister to Chile. Mr. S. is held in high estimation by the democracy in Ohio, with whom he has long and esmestly labored, and we feel warranted in saying that a more popular appointment could not have been made. He is eminently qualified for the responsible trust.—Columbus (O.) Standard and Denocrat, June 24.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—A Herbemont, of South Carolina, to be consul of the United States for the port of Genos, in Sardinia.

S. Ricker, of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States for the electorate of Hesse Cassel, the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, and the Duchy of Nas.